THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1882.

Amusements To-day. Alexant Bertric Spark.

Bijon Opera House The Screener.

Big Indian Wigwam Silb et and Broadway Bonth's Theatre—The Lights o' London, Bussell's Museum—Browlers, cor. 9th st. Daly's Theatre—Our English Friend. Fifth Avenue Theatre—Habilet. trand Opera House-Zip. Matinee Maxeety's Theater—San'l of Poets, Maddeen Square Florater—Young Mrs. Wintures, New York Managem—10 Rowery, Nikla's Garden—10.

Han Prescises Minutesle-Broadway and 19th et. Standard Theutre-Jointhe. Thalin Theatre-Kin Leichte Person. Union Square Thentee-The Santiaut.
Wallack's Theatre-The Queen's Sailling,
Windsor Theatre-Einstrelsy.

The True Policy for the Democrats.

The Republicans in Congress will make every effort at the present session to place the Democrats in a false position before the country. They are deeply impressed by the lesson of the recent elections. They see that the people demand the reforms which the Democratic party has advocated. They know that the next Congress, under Democratic control, will accomplish those reforms Accordingly they have devised what they consider to be a shrewd plan for the discomfiture of the Democrats.

They mean to propose measures of legislation essentially Democratic in nature and tendency, in the hope and expectation, however, that the Democrats will stand in the way of their enactment because of an apprehension that the Republicans will take too much credit for doing the very work which was expected of a Democratic Congress When this opposition is manifested, then the Republicans will say that the Democrate do not really care for the public good so much as for the reputation of being reformers.

The true policy of the Democrats is very different from that which their political adversaries thus hope to see them adopt. They should support every wise piece of

legislation the Republicans propose. They need have no anxiety lest the Republicans may thereby gain too much at their expense. It is fear of greater punishment than has even yet befallen the Republican party, rather than any love of right, that induces the present majority in Congress to consent to reform of any kind at this time; and the Democrats will gain just as much credit for any wise legislation thus forced upon their reluctant and disheartened opponents as though it should be postponed until they themselves control the House.

The true policy of the Democrats is to support every measure that is Democratic.

Reducing Taxes.

It is satisfactory to find that both political parties are agreed that a material reduction of taxation shall be made, though there is the widest possible diversity of opinions touching the manner in which the reduction should be effected. Some would have a curtailment of receipts brought about exclusively by a lowering of customs duties; Mr. Folger would cut down the internal revenue to some extent, yet would make changes in the tariff the principal source of shrinkage; while the President, on his part, recommends that all internal taxes, save those imposed upon distilled spirits, be abolished, and, at the same time (not perceiving, apparently, the incompatibility of his suggestions), that the tariff be so revised as to enlarge the free list and to sensibly reduce the duties on other articles. Now, whatever may be said for one or another of the rival methods of attaining the same end, one fact must never be lost sight of, and that is the precise amount of the surplus which all wish to ex-

According to Secretary Folger, the total revenue of the Federal Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, will be \$415,-000,000. The total expenditures, including payments on account of the pension swindle. current fiscal year a surplus of \$75,578,-000. Should the revenues for the year ending June 30, 1884, be computed upon the basis of existing laws, the excess, owing to the increasing exactions of the pension fraud, would be slightly less, or \$74,719,000. We may estimate, in short, at \$75,000,000 the surplus which it is proposed to wipe out by a contraction of taxation. Undoubtedly, that surplus might be considerably increased by desirable economy in various departments of the Federal Administration; but, of course, until such saving is effected, its bearing on the fiscal problem cannot

Now, let us see how the amount of the surplus with which we have to deal affects the application of the various theories in accordance with which we are advised to reduce taxation. Those who have the tariff solely or chiefly in mind when they demand a diminution of burdens would find themselves seriously embarrassed by the necessity of

be measured.

deducting \$75,000,000, no more and no less, from the customs revenue. They cannot cut down duties equably, because, while a given | dive that some British officers might be dereduction might diminish the receipts in the tailed to assist in organizing his troops—a case of certain articles, it would actually increase them in the case of others, and thus a careless way just before Parliament adagain bring about a surplus which it is the purpose of legislation to avoid. The imports of wool, for instance, and iron and steel and their manufactures, would be augmented as the duties were lessened, so that a large curtailment of the customs tax would be necessary to lessen the revenue derived from them. On the other hand, the moment you announce that the reductions of the tariff shall not be equal but arbitrary; that certain articles shall be placed upon the free list, while the duties in some cases shall be cut down 10 per cent., and in others 50 per cent., there will be a deafening outery from the alleged victims of an alleged discrimination, and such an amount of vire-pulling agitation and obstruction

that it is safe to prophesy that the surplus

of the next fiscal year will never be wiped

be done by a manipulation of the tariff alone.

The plan suggested by Mr. Forger is open to the same objection. For, although he would abolish internal revenue taxes upon all objects except spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors, yet the aggregate diminution of receipts reached in this way would be only some \$13,000,000. The three objects upon which he would continue the present tax paid upward of \$133,000,000 out of \$146,-500,000 collected under the revenue laws during the last fiscal year. Mr. Folgen would still leave, therefore, an excess of \$62,-000,000 to be eliminated by changes in the tariff; and he would find the process of distributing such a reduction over the whole list of articles now subject to customs duties scarcely less difficult than if the whole surplus of \$75,000,000 had to be got rid of in this way. The attempt would unquestionably provoke a vast amount of exasperation and

ably be found impracticable in the Forty-

seventh Congress.
On the other hand, should the advice of the President be taken, the surplus might be extinguished with the greatest possible case and simplicity. He would have us abrogate internal revenue taxes upon all objects except distilled liquors. The receipts under the internal revenue laws from all objects of taxation except spirits, were last year in round numbers \$76,500,000, or almost exactly the equivalent of the surplus to be extinguished. Gen. ARTHUR is mistaken in supposing that if his counsel were followed upon this point, it would be possible to also effect some material reductions in the tariff; for, as we have seen, the decline in receipts from internal revenue would slightly overbalance the excess of the public income over expenditures to be expected in the next fiscal year. You cannot reduce the tariff and at the same time suppress the whole internal revenue except the amount derived from spirits. But the Forty-seventh Congress will do a shrewd and creditable thing if it follows a part of the President's advice and abolishes the whole of the internal revenue system with the exception mentioned, and leaves to another Congress the task of revising the tariff to rational and practicable proportions.

Lord Dufferin's Diplomacy.

That the British Foreign Office did a wise thing in sending Lord DUFFERIN to Cairo is plain enough from the prompt and dexterous way in which their envoy has managed to settle or evade the awkward questions raised by the trial of the chief promoters of the late rebellion. Scarcely less significant is the course which he has taken in regard to the organization of the new Egyptian army. Viewed together, these disclosures of the policy Lord DUFFERIN is expected to carry out indicate an intention to virtually supersede the authority of the Khedive, and to reduce the Nile land to the position occupied by those parts of British India of which native princes are the nominal and British functionaries the veritable rulers. It turns out that the correspondents of the

London papers were well informed as to the course which the Egyptian tribunal would pursue in the matter of ARABI Pasha. At the trial which took place on Sunday, all the charges except that of armed rebellion were withdrawn; the prisoner forthwith pleaded guilty to the remaining count of the indictment; the Court pronounced the sentence of death imposed by law, and the sentence was straightway commuted to exile for life. Except that we hear nothing about the retention of rank and pay, the programme announced last week seems to have been literally executed. It is to be observed, however, that the counsel for the prosecution refused to countenance proceedings which, after the proof furnished of ARABI's complicity in the burning of Alexandria, he doubtless regarded as a travesty of justice. To suppose that the Khedive does not share the prosecutor's feeling of indignation and disgust is to tax him with a much less keen perception of his own interests than he has hereto fore exhibited. Moreover, as if to make him drain the cup of humiliation to the dregs. Prince TEWFIK was constrained by the English Ambassador to permit all the leading spirits of the conspiracy against him to participate in the so-called compromise effected in the case of ARABI Pasha. It matters not whether these men became prisoners by giving up their swords to English officers or by surrendering themselves to representatives of their native sovereign: they will all go forth unharmed to convince the Egyptians that there are few offences more venial than rebellion against a ruler too weak to protect himself, and not allowed by his protectors to avenge crimes against his person. Of a piece with this judicial farce, of which

the Khedive himself seems to have been the

only victim, is the unexpected interference of Lord DUFFERIN with the composition and direction of the military force which the helpless and discredited ruler was trying to raise for his own defence and for the maintenance of law and order in his dominions. It will be remembered that the task of organizing a standing army comprising some the provision for the sinking fund and the 12,000 men had been intrusted by Prince TEWFIR to VALENTINE BAKER. will be in round numbers \$339,422,000. We | Colonel in the British army and subsequentshall have, therefore, at the end of the ly an officer of high rank in the service of the Sultan. The Khedive's offer was accepted by BAKER Pasha, who hastened to Cairo, and prosecuted his new duties with such efficiency that within a few weeks he had enrolled 1,500 men-Circassians, Albanians, and western Europeans - who composed at least the nucleus of a trustworthy force. The work of enlistment and organization was vigorously carried forward, and there seemed to be at least some likelihood that the Khedive would have troops under his orders that would neither browbeat nor betray him, when Lord Dup-FERIN informed Prince TEWFIR that his military scheme did not meet with the approval of the British Government. BAKER Pasha, said the British envoy, cannot be suffered to officiate as Commander-in-Chief, or in any place upon the staff, because, having been dismissed from the English service, he is not competent to command the English officers who will be permitted to serve in the new Egyptian army. This, then, is the construction put by the British Government upon the alleged request of the Kherequest to which Mr. GLADSTONE referred in journed. It looks as if the British Foreign Office intended to make the new Egyptian army a British rather than a native force, or, at all events, a corps which could be trusted. in a clash of authorities, to obey its British officers rather than the Khedive. BAKER Pasha is superciliously informed that his services may perhaps be turned to some account in connection with the police, but as for the army, that is a matter which will profit by Lord DUFFERIN's personal attention.

taken by Lord DUFFERIN has impaired the independence of the Khedive, we cannot help inferring that it is the settled purpose of the British Ministry to reduce Egypt to a state of vassalage, which shall only differ in name from annexation. It is certain that they do not mean to strip Prince TEWFIK of all presout at all by the present Congress, if it is to tige and power in order to leave him at the mercy of his suzerain, the Sultan. But how it may be asked, will it be possible to prevent confusion and collision between the de jure suzerainty of ARDUL HAMID and the de fucto suzerainty of Great Britain? There are at least two ways in which this might be done, provided the GLADSTONE Cabinet were willing to spend the money needed to make either proposition acceptable at Stamboul. The Sultan might recall the grant made to Prince TEWFIE, and accept Great Britain as his feudatory-in-chief for Egypt, as he has already accepted her in the case of Cyprus. Great Britain would then be chargeable with the yearly tribute exacted from Egypt, just as she is bound to pay an annual sum of money for Cyprus; but nothing would prevent her from roëstablishing the present Khedive as a figurehead Governor in Egypt by a process of subinfeudation. But the simpler course would be

Since every step thus far known to have been

with a lump sum representing the capitalvalue of the annual tax payable by Egypt to the Turkish exchequer. It might be hard, however, to induce the Porte to assent to the latter arrangement, much as it needs money, for the reason that the Egyptian tribute is already sequestrated for the benefit of certain holders of Turkish securities. But however Lord DUFFERIN may manage to reconcile conflicting claims, the proceedings already taken by him go far to convince us that Great Britain does not mean to evacuate Egpyt as she did Afghanistan. and that neither the house of MEHEMET ALI nor its suzerain, the Sultan, will be allowed hereafter to exercise any substantial authority in the Nile country.

Investigate the Indian Bureau. The expenditure for Indians during the last fiscal year was \$9,736,747.40. This is by far the largest sum ever expended for this service in a single year in time of peace. It exceeds by nearly a million the greatest figures in the era of Grantism, when Indian jobbery and corruption were supposed to have reached the limit of audacity.

The cost of the Indians for 1881 is put down in the Treasury report as \$6,514,671.66, or about \$3,250,000 less than the total for 1882. This is an extraordinary difference, being in fact more than one-half the whole average annual cost of the Indians since GRANT's

What is more remarkable still is the facthat the appropriations made for the year 1882 by the last Democratic House of Representatives footed up to \$4,587,866.80. The enormous sum of \$5,148,880.60 was expended

beyond the amount authorized by law. When the Indian bill appropriating \$5,208, 955, which was reported on Monday, comes up, it will be proper for Congress to call for details of this excessive expenditure. Heads of departments and of bureaus take the liberty to spend more money than Congress votes, right in the face of a law forbidding the practice. It will be easy to determine by the books of the Indian Bureau who is responsible for this deficiency.

Mr. Madden's Search.

It is probable that before very long Mr. WILLIAM MADDEN, the former trainer and adviser of that renowned American athlete, Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE SULLIVAN will again greet the sight of his friends. Since his disagreement and separation from the pride of Boston, Mr. Madden has been absent in England, whither he went with the hope of selecting a champion strong enough to make Mr. SULLIVAN rue the day he ever quarrelied with his trainer.

Two men have been found in England each of whom thinks himself better than the American champion. One is WILLIAM ENG-LAND of Canning Town. He stands six feet and an inch in height, and trains down to 190 pounds. The other is WILLIAM KNIFTON. He is six feet tall and also weighs 190 pounds in condition, but he must be a man of extraordinary powers, for he has been nicknamed. after the great guns with which the Inflexible lately battered down the forts at Alexandria, the 81-tonner. Mr. MADDEN proposed to these two gentlemen that for a liberal reward they should show him conclusively which was better than the other; but it seems that another observer, with a purpose practically similar to Mr. Madden's, had aiready become satisfied that the 81-tonner was the man to whip Mr. SULLIVAN, and so it is arranged that he shall come over here and try. Thus it happens that Mr. MADDEN will see his plans carried out at some other man's expense, and will soon return to the land of freedom to await further develop-

Two men have already been imported from England for this same purpose. The first of them, Mr. Tuo Wilson, though he did not get knocked out with gloves by the champion, showed himself almost a toy in Mr. SULLIVAN's hands; while the second, the veteran Mr. ALLEN, since his encounter with Mr. ROOKE, has obliterated the confidence of his friends in his ability to cope successfully with the young Bostonian. A third individual, and probably the most brilliant performer ever seen in the ring. Mr. JAMES MACE, is now said to be on his way to this country from the continent of Australia for no other object than to show that with his unrivalled science he is still the master of all who now claim a place in the first rank of their profession. But he is now past fifty, and it is almost certain that the guard which few even of the daring ones who approached it could ever penetrate, must go down before the furious power of the youthful champion's attack; and once exposed to Mr. Sullivan's blows, any one facing him is lost. This search for some one to pluck Boston's most precious laurels is but another evidence how the world goes round. The cry but a few years ago was for any one to beat ULYSSES S. GRANT, but now it is for any one to beat Mr. SULLIVAN.

Secretary Chandler's Jobs.

The Secretary of the Navy is a very enterprising person. He modestly asks Congress to enlarge his importance and his opportunities by putting the coast survey, the lighthouse system, the revenue marino, and the life saving service all under his charge.

Mr. CHANDLER wants the navy yards preserved. They are centres of political corruption, and many naval officers believe that three of them would be quite enough for the needs of the service. Mr. HEWITT introduced a resolution on Monday, which, if not smothered in the Naval Committee or evaded by the department, will expose the use that was made of the Kittery yard in both the Maine and New Hampshire elections, where large bodies of men were employed before election

day and discharged immediately afterward. The appropriations for the navy for the year 1882 were fifteen and a half million dollars, of which about fourteen millions were expended. The appropriations for the curront fiscal year were fifteen and three-quarters millions, which, with the balance not yet turned into the Treasury, makes a total of seventeen and a quarter millions. Mr. Chand-LKR is not satisfied with these large grants. He asks for \$20,836,297 for the year 1883 '84, or five millions and a quarter more than the appropriations for the present year. Among the items making up this enormous increase are \$2,000,000 for building the two new cruis ers ordered at the last session, and \$1,582,500 for work on the monitors during the next

fiscal year. Observe that these large sums for the cruis ers and the monitor jobs are not expected to finish the business, but are merely the amounts needed for the next fiscal year. The fingers of Secon Robeson, of John Roach, and of other patriots of the same sort are plainly in Mr. CHANDLER's pie.

After his appointment to the Navy Depart. ment Mr. CHANDLER made a speech in Boston, wherein he declared that his sole ambition was to build one cruiser to show the world what we could do, and to prove that the art of shipbuilding was not extinct in America. By manipulation in Congress he managed to procure authority for building two cruisers, one of 6,000 and one of 4,000 tons. And now, before the plans of these jealousy in business circles, and would prob- i to buy out the suzerain rights of the Sultan | two ships are approved, Mr. Chandles

wants Congress to authorize him to build two second-rate steel cruisers of 2,500 tons each, to cost a million dollars apiece, and a steel ram, to say nothing of a despatch boat of 1,500 tons displacement, probably intended

to supersede the yacht Tallapoosa. These recommendations are characteris tic. If effrontery could always have its way, CHANDLER would soon dispose of the surplus in the Treasury.

Colorado may be fairly called the millionaires' State. A seat in the United States Senate as a representative of Colorado probably costs more than in any other State. The three prominent candidates to fill the unexpired term of enator TELLER, now Secretary of the Interior, are all millionaires. Lieut.-Gov. Tabor is thought to be worth about \$10,000,000. He became rich by being a grub staker. Grub staking is going into partnership with a miner, and furnishing him with food on condition of being allowed half of all he finds Gov. Tanon grul staked for the two men who discovered the

Little Pittsburgh mine.
Then Gen. Hamill, with two or three millions, is another candidate, and Gov. PITKIN, who is said to be able to kiss more bubles shake more yeomanry by the hand, and ask af-ter the health of more unknown families than any other man in the State, will also strive to follow in the footsteps of Millionaire Chapper who, a little while ago, represented Colorado, The indications are that the \$2,000,000 of Gen HAMILL will bent the \$10,000,000 of Lieut.-Gov. TABOR or the captivating solicitude of Gov.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members except the Attorney-General, who is out of the city.—N. F. Tribune.

Of course; who expects Mr. BREWSTER to stay in Washington and attend to his duties especially at the beginning of the second tria of the Star route case? Social entertainments in New York are more congenial to him than the close atmosphere of court rooms. Besides the Government is represented in court by better lawyers, so why should the people complain?

If the Governor of New Mexico and the Governor of Dakota, who are spending their time in Washington, would go home and atdoing the work for which the people pay them, and fitting those Territories for admission to the Union wher the proper time comes. No State should be lobbied into the Union.

The House of Representatives passed a bill yesterday awarding \$35,000 to the State of Georgia for money alleged to have been spent in the defence of the Union in 1777. This is about the oldest claim on record. It is to be hoped that the State isn't holding back a demand for 105 years' interest on the money. In that event the general Government might be justified in putting in as a counter claim, as war suggested yesterday, a bill for expenses incurred in preventing Georgia from destroy ing the Union she had helped to make.

The Times-Democrat of New Orleans says that WILLIAM PITT KELLOOG's certificate of election to Congress was withheld for a day only by Gov. McENERY, in order to give KEL-Loog time to answer a question of eligibility. This is as it should be. It is not creditable to the Louisianians that they could not beat KEL-Logo at the polls, but it is better that he should take his seat than that he should be kept out of it by a technicality. This remark applies to the case of Fort Pillow CHALMERS as well. No

Roguery is no exception to the law of pro-The cracksman grows in skill as the lockmakers become more ingenious. The pick-pocket deserts the horse cars for the elevated railroad stations. Yesterday one of the lightfingered fellows took his stand near the boys who were selling smoked glass about the City Hall Park and picked the pockets of the men who were gazing heavenward for a glimpse of Venus. The rogue had doubtless read of the approaching transit, and made his calculations as close as the astronomers made theirs.

Two-cent letter postage is to be provided for in the Post Office Appropriation bill this year by order of the House of Representatives This is a step in the right direction. Now let the postal telegraph and savings bank schemes be dropped, and the Post Office Department be put in shape for the change.

There is a chance of finding out what has become of the money taken from Jay Hub-BELL's committee before election, a resolution on the subject having been introduced in Congress. It is a pity that there is not some way to compel the Republican committee of this State to show how the money it took from the officeholders was expended.

CRAZY POLITICS.

Proposing to Brenk Up the Democratic Party.

From the Courier-Journal, Dec. 4. Old Whigs, like Mr. Dana, brought up under the high-tariff teachings of Horace Greeley, who have acted with the Democrats in opposing sectional despenism and Republican corruption, may feel themselve unable to go any further with us, and, with Mr. Randal for a leader, may seek a combination with the Republican protectionists. But for every old Whig ally we shall lose, we shall gain two young Republican converts. Again, we may lose some votes in the South. But we shall gain votes in the North and West. And, expediency side, we shall, above all, be right, and, but or miss in 1884, will find ourselves on the sure highway to a permanent future; having something more than the expec-tancy of office to unite us, for we shall be masters of a efinite party plan, purpose and policy, worthy the bes efforts of statesmen and deserving the confidence and support of the people.

Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-Sixth Auditor Ela was included in the original list of officials selected for re-moval for "obstructing the course of justice" in connec-tion with the Star route suits—Suddenly a powerful influence was exerted in Ela's favor and his name was dropped from the list. When McGrew was removed by Gardeld. Ela took his place. Very urgent reasons seemed to exist why no time should be lost in getting him into the place. Blaine was busy as a bee looking after his star route friends and their associates about that time, and was wonderfully successful at the busi-ness. Though he has since been differently situated, he has up to the present managed to secure inimumity for a number of persons whose prosecution might put him to a great deal of trouble. Auditor Ela is generally under stood to be one of the officials standing guard with special reference to Blame's wishes and the interest of ortain of his friends

iderable regret is expressed that Mr. Binine has concluded not to open his new house nor entertain in Washington this winter. Mrs. Blaine will spend some time in Paris along with Mrs. Robeson. What was cated to prove a conspicuous feature in society is thus enddenly stricken out. Secretary Chandler, having com pleted the additions to his house, will entertain largely, and thus do something to compensate for the loss of old friends in expected hospitalities. Secretary Chandler is the ruling spirit in Arthur's Administration, notwithstanding the omission from the message of any endorse-ment of the Chandler-Robeson twenty-million job. It is to be observed that the wily Secretary is turning his it fluence to good account. Of the recent appointments consequent on the removals for alleged Star route reaons, he procured for supporters of his lifelong friend and patron. Blaine, what appointments were most de-sirable. McMichael's appointment was a Chandler sug-gestion, the two being old and intimate friends. In Tulick, the new Postmuster, Biaine has an old and servilock, the new Postmister, Blaine has an old and service able supporter, while Chandler secures for a faithful ally in the old District Ring a valuable reward. Through the Secretary, the Ring continually receives benefits from the Administration, notwithstanding Arthur has made it a point to keep clear of it. Few appointments are made now that Chandler does not propose, and he proposes none but known supporters of Blaine. He and Blains were never more attached than at the present time. A known Grant man's application, if Chandler knows of it, stands no chance at all with the Administration. Along with the proposal to reform the internal taxes as recommended will be the proposal of the whiskey men to postpone the whiskey tax for five or seven years. This is foreshadowed by Commissioner Raum in his report. Whiskey men ascellar, if you do not not be report.

s report. Whiskey men assert that if not a drop we to be manufactured there is enough on hand now to supply the demand for five or seven years, and that i the postponement of the tax is not granted manufacturing will have to stop, whereby an immense loss would be entailed. The proposal is likely to develop strength, apart from what is in the whiskey.

Arthur is stronger in Congress to day than he was at the late adjournment, and for reasons which please the good men and displease the land men of both parties.

"Arthur," said a retired stateman, "has read the election externs and puderstants their meaning."

THE CASE OF GEN. FITS JOHN PORTER. An Important Letter from Gen. Terry to Gen. Grant.

FORT SNELLING, Minn., Nov. 19, 1882. DEAR GENERAL: Will you permit me to express to you the very great gratification with which I have read your article in the North American Review? Dealing, as it does, with only the great essential points of Porter's case, and brushing aside as unworthy of serious notice all the petty sophistries with which his opponents have sought to confuse the public ind, it seems to me that it must carry convic-

tion to every fair, unprejudiced man.

The questions involved in Porter's case are of course, partly legal and partly military. Long ago the best legal authority of the country-such men as B. R. Curtis, Charles O'Conor, and Daniel Lord-declared that the rules of law were violated by the conviction of Porter even as the case stood before the court martial: and now that the highest military authority of the nation has pronounced in his favor upon the military questions, what is there left for the Government and the people to do except to hasten to make such reparation as may yet be

possible for the wrong which has been done? As perhaps you may know, I once, like your-self, believed Porter to be guilty. I believed that he had committed a crime so great that mere human law could provide no adequate punishment for it. But when it became my duty to examine into the case carefully. I found that I had grossly erred. I found that instead

of being a criminal he was a martyr. So believing, it is a source of very great satisfaction to me that I have borne some small

part in his vindication. Looking back over the years which have elap ed since I entered the military service. I find nothing that gives me so much pleasure as the fact that I have had some part in that vindica-tion, and I can think of nothing in the future which would be so grateful to me as to be able to do something more in behalf of one who has suffered so grievously and so unjustly. While I feel thus, you may imagine the gratification with which I find that the opinion which I now entertain, that what I believe to be the cause of truth, of right, and of justice, is so strongly supported by yourself; and you will pardon me, I am sure, for expressing to you my feelings. Very sincerely and respectfully.

ALPED H. TERRY. Gen. U. S. GRANT, New York.

LET THE CONSTITUTION BE AMENDED.

ALBANY, Dec. 6 .- Gen. Arthur's observation of passing events in New York has doubt-less taught him the value of a constitutional provision which authorizes the veto of objectionable items in an appropriation bill without destroying the other items. A few years' experjence in this State under our amended Constitution has proved that this power not only enables an honest Governor to strike venal items from bills, but operates to prevent a large number from getting into bills. This ability of the Governor to discriminate effectively between the bad and the good in bills that

ability of the Governor to discriminate effectively between the bad and the good in bills that dispose of the people's money, has been the terror of logroflers and lobbyists at Albany ever since Samuei J. Tilden first applied the pruning knife to legislative jobbery under section 9 of article 4 of our improved Constitution.

The section referred to may serve as a model in this particular for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It would be far reaching in its salutary consequences. If, for example, such a provision had been in force when the River and Harbor bill passed, how the President could have riddled that audacious measure, and compelled each of the vetoed items (according to the New York provision) to stand the ordeal of the yeas and nays singly and alone, and to fall unless it could get the affirmative votes of two-thirds of all the members elected to the House. Then, too, how such a weapon would enable an honest President to cut out the jobbery in the appropriation bills that emanate from the Treasury, War. Naty. Post Office, and other departments of the Government! And then what a warning it would be to the lobby to keep their big and little swindles out of appropriation bills!

Will not some New York member of Congress propose this amendment? If carried through in proper time, it might be ratifled by a sufficient number of State Legislatures this coming year so as to be ready for use when the next Congress assembles.

News from Rome.

ROME, Nov. 20.—On the feast of the dedica-tion of the basilics of St. Peter, Cardinal Howard cele-brated pontifical mass on the Altar of the Choirs, be-neath which lie the remains of St. John Chrysostom. The chapel was througed with English and American tourses to see the good-looking English Cardinal in pontifical array. After high mass the great relics were own to the people from the balcony over the statue of

St. Relena, as in days gone by.

Leo XIII. will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination as a pricat on Dec. 23. A mass for his Holiness will be said throughout Europe on that day.

Don Giuseppe Borghese, of princely Roman family,
married Donna Stefanina Statella, of the blood of the Princes of Cassaro and Mongiolino, in Naples, on Nov. 19. The official title of the new-married couple is Principi de Mongielino Cassaro. They will reside partly at Rome in the Berghese palace and partly in Naples. All the

Borgheses attended the marriage ceremony.

Elysa Illyne, a Russian Princess, wedded M. Pacheco de Schiaffin of the Nexican Legation in the chapel of the Russian Embassy on Nov. 19.

Francesco Coccapieller, member of Parliament elect, already known in Rome as "Cheece," arrived here from a suburban trip on the same day as King Humbert. The people gave them both a warm welcome, but Checco got the best of it. He is now so popular in Rome that crowds cheer him wherever he goes. The Governmenj is displeased, but its displeasure is treated as a joke. A Socialist flag was recently captured in Pisa. It was

brought before the questor and unfuried. The staff had hardly touched the ground before there was a fearfulex plosion. It was filled with dynamits. The students will probably be sent home if any more Socialistic manife tions are made. The publication of a book written by one M. Giorio,

lately a member of the police force of Nilan, has at-tracted universal attention. He exposes the cruelties committed by the police officials of that city. Some of them recall the terments of the Spanish Inquisition. The Government has suppressed the book, and popular Hitherto the Phrygian bonnet and the red flag have een proscribed at public meetings. The Italian courts

at Grosseto and Mantova have now declared these re publican emblems inoffensive.

Pope Lee owns some land in the territory of Carl, near Velletri. His agent forgot to pay the tax. The agent of

the Government thereupon sent a notification Holy Pather addressed:

He would not have dared to do the same by King The Bulgarian village of Allihodgialar, seventy fami les in all, left the Greek Church and was converted to the Roman Catholic faith during the recent visit of the Apostolic Delegate of Constantinople, Monsigner Van

An Italian family of Parma is going to collect a for tune of 15,000,000 left by a young Captain who died at the battle of Plevna. He was the son of a certain John Biancial, soldier of the First Empire, who remained in Russia, and by marrying a Polish lady became very rich. He had an only son, who became a Captain, and died at Plevia. The Russian Government made some in-quiries, and from the grave of his father in his castle it was found that his family came from Langirano, nea Parms, where his relatives now live

The Weather and Its Consequences.

From the Private Letter of an Eminent German Physicis It is not necessary for us to talk of the eather, as we have an abundance of topics to discuss But I cannot pass in silence the fact that we have here had no summer, but only a rainy season, which con-tinues under most painful stinting of light, and presents a considerable eccentricity from our normal n teorological conditions to a degree which has certainly not been observed since 1817. Such events in nature affect mankind, weigh on the minds of men, and create a strain for liberalism. I have a presently mighty movements will be delivered in our people's life

Hard Conundrams. From the Brooklyn Union.

The Springfield Union wants to know how the The Springheid (minn wants to know how the Republicans of New York are going to dig themselves out from under the 20,000 Democratic majority rolled up at the late election. Why does not the Union look nearer home and ask the Republicans of Massachusetta low they are going to get out from under Bon Butler

There is No Such Island.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUL WIll you andly inform one of your regular readers whether here is an island called Palmistof. In Walter Besant and James Rice's novel, "so They Were Married," spoken of as being in the Indian Ocean. In their t called "Reads Mones Marribay," one is led to this among the James of the West Indies. I have la-con an atlas for it in vain.

WILL THEY REDUCE TAXATION?

The Pensions Appropriations and Big Bond Calls Bothering Mr. Polger. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- A little paragraph in the President's message seems to have es-caped general notice, but Mr. Randall's quick eye fell upon it. The President says that he would recommend that all internal taxes, except those on distilled spirits, be wiped out unless (here is the rub) the expenditures for the coming year shall be found to be underfelt that he coud not suffer the message to go to Congress without calling attention to the the Treasury does, although a few intimate friends of the Secretary have known that the danger of an underestimation of expenditures

estimated. It is a more hint, but the President natter. This is more than the Secretary of for this year has disturbed him. If there is no underestimation, then the President recommends that \$86,000,000 of Internal revenue taxes be removed. The Secretary, evidently desiring to be on the -afe side, expresses his fears by recommending a reduction of some \$22,000,000 only.

mends that \$86,000,000 of Internal revenue taxes by recommending a reduction of some \$22,000,000 only.

It is just here that the work of beginning tax reduction must begin. The Fresident's language is guarded perhaps because he cannot point out just where the possible underestimation may lie. If he refers to the estimates for the next fiscal year, it is of course not only a hint to Congress that it must not do as it did do last summer, and by big appropriations exceed the estimated expenditures, but it is also meant to suggest to Congress that it had better bear in mind that there is a Fension Buroau spending money like water, and likely to spend enough to make a big deficiency. If the hintrefers to this year, it bears out a suspicion that shrewd financiers have entertained that the huge appropriations, the enormous pension expenditures, and the colossal bond calls, coupled with the possibility, if not probability, of a reduced revenue, from this time may make it impossible for the Secretary to make both ends meet next June. It would be a sad thing if he had to draw on the reserve to make good the bond call. It is certain at the present outlook that he can issue with safety no more calls this year; so that the Republican Congress at the late session may have done what the adventurers in it set out to do—they may have absorbed the big surplus, and a little worse. Their recklessness and extravaganes make it very delicate business for them to cut down any taxes this winter. The best they can do is to reduce taxes, to take effect in the next fiscal year, keep down the appropriations to the estimated expenditures, and put some kind of a restraining bit on the keen and active man who is paying out pensions as though groenbacks were white paper, and the Treasury could turn them cut as fast as wanted.

Some of the loading members of Congress have been giving the message and the Secretary if all the appropriations of the late session shade been applied to you and the Secretary if all the appropriations of the late sessi

Mr. Dezendorf Intimating that Makone and his Men Know All About Them. RICHMOND, Dec. 6 .- The investigation into

the alleged election frauds is progressing slowly in the United States Circuit Court, Today there was something of a sensation when Congressman Dezendorf, the recently defeated Anti-Mahone candidate, testified in response to the summons served on him. United States District Attorney John S. Wise, Congressman

at Large elect, is prosecuting these cases against his late political opponents. Congressman Desendorf was taken in hand by Mr. Wiso, who asked him if he knew anything of the ai-

who asked him if he knew anything of the alleged frauds.

Mr. Dezendorf replied: "Not of my personal knowledge. I wrote you a letter from Washington last night giving you the information you desire."

District Attorney Wise said he had not received the letter, and asked the names of the witnesses whom Mr. Dezendorf thought knew of frauds.

Mr. Dezendorf then gave the names of Gen. William Mahone, Collector James D. Brady, Auditor S. Brown Allen, and all the County Treasurers and Collectors appointed by Auditor Allen. The giving of this list of prominent Mahonites, beginning with the General himself, caused a stir which was in-

Auditor Allen. The giving of this list of prominent Mahonites, beginning with the General himself, caused a stir which was increased when Mr. Dezendorf said he had a copy of his letter which he would read. Mr. Wise stopped him by saying: "We will not go into that now."

The Mahonites do not relish this turn of affairs. Their Auditor, T. Brown Allen, has disappeared, and with him all trace of a book which the anti-Mahonites have relied upon to show the frauds they allege have been practised by the Mahone strikers. It is not supposed that Mr. Wise will call upon Gen. Mahone to let out his campaign secrets, which would involve the showing of the disbursement of the Hubbell assessment fund.

The Kellogg Contest.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. C .- The Times-Democra this marning publishes the following: "Gov. McEnery's action in relation to the Third district has been grossly misrepresented. He has been charged with refusing a certificate to Kellogg, when in fact the Governor upon recept of Ackim's protest raising the question of Kellogg a eighblity increty anspended action to allow Kellogg to present his statement of law and facts, which was done on Monday, and on Tuesday a certificate was raised one work. The question was raised one week rejocated whether the day following the filing of Kellogg's brief.

Ohlo Congressional Contests. Columbus, Dec. 6.-The State Canvassing Board in the Wallace McKinley contest in the Eighteenth Congress district decided to day that McKinley (Rep.) Congress district section is and issued a certificate of was elected by Sunjority, and issued a certificate of election accordingly. In the Seventh district Mayor (Rep.) was declared elected, and in the Twelfth district Hart (Rep.). There were no other contests.

Civil Service Reform. Washington, Dec. 6.-The House Committee on Civil Service Reform expects to present a fall next Tuesday. It will probably include provisions for proba-tionary appointment of cierks in the civil service, and a facet term of collect of four or six years, with a problica-tion of removals except for cause, and after allowing the clerk an opportunity to be heard before a tribunal pro-vided for these cases.

Statistics of Our Foreign Trade.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- During the year ending Oct. 31, 1882, the excess of our importations of mer-chandise over experts was \$10,805,230. The value of our experts during that period was \$741,170,330, a decrease of \$127,143,087 from the preceding year.

Sunday Doubts and Difficulties.

Must do no sort of work, unless it he

Pity the sorrows of our poor police,
And also of our troubled Justices.
Who must decide that they themselves are goese. Or hold to what some rusty-fusty says Bach fellow on a Sunday, as he knows,

To some official very clearly shows. To be of charity or necessity. But which is which, is where the loke comes in And here the best official guesses vary . 'Tis hard to tell what labor is a sin,

And what is charitable or necessary The question is quite difficult, indeed-Beyond all reason and all rhyme it is-If Parson Butthle's talk fits any need,

Or if an unaflowed pastime it is. If Parson Hotspur's wordy war is right, It follows by the reasoning's parity That Jimmy Stryker's quiet chicken fight May well be styled a work of charity.

" Is blacking boots a sin?" asks Justice Jones.

He pomlers well, and cannot guess it is, Then puts a gamin on his marrow bones, And classes him among necessities. some say you musn't give a man a drop-To build what Scotchmen call a bleeze in him

But the a charity to fill bifn up With something that will start a freeze in him There is a fellow, solid and sincere, A German voter, whose reliance is pon the plea that schooners of his beer

Must rapik with surgical appliances. So many men have each a separate view, Such farying wisdom is exhibited. That some folks say this rule alone will do: Let sif or nothing be prohibited.

SUNBEAMS.

-Mr. Edison's patents now number 333; Only about one out of every ten negro

eablis in the South has windows. When the occupants want any daylight they walk out of doors. -The recent Lord Mayor's procession was

probably the last. With the removal of the Law Courts
there will be no excuse for the visit to Westminster. planted under the new artericulture act in Kansas Preference is given to the cotton tree because of in

rapid growth. -The Danish Minister of Justice will introduce a bill in the Legislature providing for the use of the guillotine, and that executions shall take place with-in the jalls, as in England.

-Two ninety-foot lathes, said to be the largest in the world, have been made by the South Bos ton Iron Works. Each lathe contains 800,000 pounds of iron. They are to be used to hore out cann

A Charlottesville, Va., printer has written 2.452 legible words on a postal card with a lead pencil, reserving in the centre of the card a space the size of a gold dollar, on which is inscribed the Lord's Prayer. old dollar, on which is inscribed the Lord's Prayer.

--Kentucky is indulging in quilting bees and cat shaking. After the quilting a cat is put upon the quilt. The young folks take hold of the corners and toss the animal till it jumps off upon one of the young ladies, who is then crowned queen of the bes.

The skeleton of a Dinosaurian reptile, 35

feet long, has been unearthed in the Bad Lands of Dakota. The creature is supposed to have atood 25 feet high. The weight of the skull is 604 pounds, and of the whole skeleton 1,800 pounds. The bones will be placed in the Academy of Natural Science at Philadelphia. -M. Plet, an actor of the Palais-Royal,

known for his great powers of mimicry, has had the good fortune to gain the 100,000 francs prize in one of the drawings of the Paris loan. Although drawn on the told by a money changer on whom he had called to east -Sarah Stokes, on trial at Little Rock for

best, as trouble had injured her complexion and "ex pression of girlish sweetness;" but yet she impressed him as almost perfect, and he has no doubt that she is, as she claims, the most beautiful woman in Arkansas. -St. Peter's Episcopal Church is described as having changed less in 120 years than anything else

in Philadelphia, and is therefore necessarily very cld fashioned. The high pulpit with its sounding board and the pews with their backs reaching to the sitters' necks remain exactly as they were in 1762. The congregation could afford to modernize the edifice, but take a p -At the late review Queen Victoria looked rell as she stood on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, with her handsome sons and daughters around her. Sh

has grown stouter in figure but nothing aged in face, save perhaps that her countenance is more expanded than formerly; its expression, too, is described as more cheerful, and from this the Londoners catch a hope of a gayer winter than usual. -At the opening of a sale of seats for a strong theatrical attraction in Philadelphia, a dozen dis-tinct messenger boys were on hand with commissions to buy and they went into the struggle for pinces at the seats, were forced aside. The contest was like a foot ball match or a students' rush, and was witnessed by at

-An account is given in English journals of the performance of a locomotive on the Great North-ern Railread, which recently carried the Duke of Edinburgh from Leeds to London, 1863; miles, in three hours, or at the rate of sixty-two miles per hour. This speed has frequently been equalled and sometimes surpassed for short distances. The engine had driving wheels eight feet in diameter, or two feet larger than the wheel f American engines.

-It is announced that Canterbury Cathewinter months. The project seems neither more nor less than a profanation. That an edifice so venerable in years and so rich in historical incidents should have the dim religions light which accords with the sanctity of a cathedral displaced for the glaring and trying light of the electric lamp is, indeed, enough to make one doubt if the æsthetes have done anything to hurll Philistinian

-The Tuileries have been sold for \$3,000 france coupled with the condition that the ground as cleared in six months. A writer in *L'Riustration* says that he lately visited the renowned palace, and found it superb even in ruin. Those familiar with it in its glory can as they gaze around them, recognize famous features of the sumptuous past. The grand white marble chimney of the Gallery of Fêtes yet hangs upon the wall. The Hall of Marshals can only be entered at risk to life, Vagabonds now climb over the palings and sleep under

the walls which once sheltered princes.

—A Cincinnati woman was nursing her husband, a broken-down sot, when he leaped wildly from the bed, brandished a huge knife, which he had surreptitiously obtained, and threw her on the floor, declaring that he was divinely commanded to slay her. Then ensued a desperate fight, in which the woman held fast to his hands with all her might, and he was only able to inflict a few small cuts. Just as her strength was failing her screams brought help from several neight failing, her screams brought help from several neigh

did not interfere when he turned the blade against him self, but allowed him to commit suicide unhindered. -Travellers on the Pennsylvania Railroad. any of the other highways of th that a board is almost always missing from the side of the barns that are in sight. It is the tramps door, through which their coveted borth in the hay is reached. If put back to-day, the board will be found missing again to morrow, and likely enough carried to a distance where it cannot be easily recovered. The farmer soldon makes any effort to close this "door," and, in facit acknowledgment of the fact, the nocturnal occupants of his property usually see to it that it is protected from actual damage by their visits.

-A daring robbery was committed the other afternoon, between 5 and d o'clock, in the Cathedrai of St. Denis, near Paris. During the absence of the guardian, the thieves entered the eathedral, climbed over the railing which divides the nave from the chancel, and broke open the door of the treasure room, well known for the magnificence of its contents. The maleful oral then cut the gives of the showeasses which surround the room and abstracted two solld silver monatrunes, one nearly a yard and a half in height; six challens, three pairs of silvern sacramental vases of beautiful workman-ship, seven patern, seven royal crowns set with precious stones, four of which were worn by the Duc de Bourbon, by the daughters of Louis Quitars, and by Louis XVIII., and various other articles. The autuber of objects store amounts to thirty five. Their value is above \$20,000.

-In a trial in Germany recently a curious doctment was produced, which was called forth by the marriage of the Count de Suiz, a Bomm Catholic, to Agatha, Countess of Hanau, a Profession, in the year 1905. At the wedding the bridgeroom salemnly sworn to respect his future wife's religious views, and signed, scaled, and delivered a slend to that effect. It was conched in the following terms "I. Rudolph, Count of Sulz hereby promise on my noneras a nobleman or may the devil take me—that I will allow my future wife to remain in her religion, nor will I offer her any induse-ment in the superest to abandon it. I have at home two bibles; if that is not enough for her. I will get her law more. Let her results them bravely and industriously. Moreover, it is her hody, not her soul, I take . . shall remain in my religion, in which I have been brought on from my youth. I know that I am on the right road, if she won't go in heaven, let her go to hell. Signed, Rudolph, Count of Sain!"

-The recent visit of the Emporor and Empress to St. Petersburg was attended with extra procautions on the part of the authorities. All along the route, from the Warsaw Railway terminus to the An-nitchkin Palace, police officers in sled as and on foot were met with at every half a dozen yards, and all the money porters of the streets crossing the main route were collected in groups at each corner, for the double purpose of keeping a watch for suspicious persons and cheering the importal party. Policemen were posted attniorwals in the centre of the erect, while the bridges over the cannis were "need yearfield by the ma-rine police, in some cases are officer purelling on one footway of the bridge and a private on the other. Where there were any barracks along the way the soldiers, with their bands and singing choirs, were turned out to nake a show. The number of secret police agents and detectives on the alert it was, of course, impossible to tell. On the whole, there was a marked contrast with the former free and unceremonious visits of the impereal family to the capital.

- Considerable commotion (the British Medical Journal says) has been caused in the beer drinking world by a letter written by a firm of drug brokers in Mineting lines with reference to the substitution of drugs possessing bitter flavor and tonic qualities for hops. They state that, in consequence of the failure of this season's crop of Kngtish hops, calumba root camemics, quassia, and cheretta have greatly advanced in price, thereby implying that those substances are likely to be largely employed in producing the flavor dear to the palate of the consumer of "bitter." The great firms of brewers, have, in consequence, unanimously in tested that they never use anything but hops to produce the bitter constituent of their beers, and therefore prac-tically deny the inferences to be drawn. This, doubless, s the fact; but if the case were otherwise, and the frace named were used in the brewing of botter typer, no pur-ble injury, but rather benefit, would result to the bref drinking public. Quassa is one of the most efficient vegetable biliers known to pharmaciets. The same may be said of cheretta and camorpiles. Sorbat even if the hop crop were deficient, it is certain that the paids health would not suffer, and I mkers of faller best would not detect any difference of haver.